

## Reduced Prices.

The subscriber, in consequence of the reduced prices of the market, has determined to make a corresponding reduction in his prices. Hereafter charges will be—  
For Cutting Hair, 12 1/2 cts.  
Shaving, 6 1/2 cts.  
Except in cases where gentlemen require him to attend at their lodgings in such cases his former prices will be adhered to. JAMES HOLLAND.  
Church-st. Annapolis, Dec. 20.

## REMOVAL.

**GEORGE J. NIER—TAILOR.**  
Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop,  
One door below the Post Office,  
Where he has on hand a general supply of  
**FALL & WINTER GOODS,**  
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Gords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.  
Annapolis, Nov. 8. 1881.

## NOTICE.

The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.  
**COMMITTEE.**  
Messrs. Marriott,  
Lockerman,  
J. Forrest,  
Allen &  
Dennis,  
By order, Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.  
Dec. 13, 1821.

## Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriffship of said county at the election of October 1824.

## JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,  
**THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS**  
Of Cases Argued and Determined in the  
GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND  
From the year 1800 to 1805, inclusive.  
PRICE—\$6 50.  
Sept. 27.

**Ducks, Oysters, &c. &c.**  
The Subscriber informs the public that he has made arrangements to furnish

## DINNERS & SUPPERS,

of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he flatters himself, from his long experience in the above line, that every satisfaction will be afforded those who may be disposed to favour him with a call.  
P. S. He expects in a few days a large supply of Pepper's Best Philadelphia Beer.  
December 6, 1821.

## NOTICE.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.  
By order, Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.  
Dec. 13, 1821.

## Flour, Wheat, &c.

**H. H. WOOD,**  
Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlick, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be gotten in the city. Likewise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent. commission, and Pork for 2 per cent. commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business.  
H. H. W. W.  
Sept. 13.

## Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 50 cts.  
**The Constitution of Maryland,**  
To which is prefixed,  
**The Declaration of Rights—**  
With the amendments ingrafted thereon.  
Oct. 25.

## ATTENTION!

A valuable lot of NEGROES to sell, unusually low for cash. For particulars inquire at this office.  
Jan. 17.

## PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**From the Panoplist.**  
Miss L. was a young lady of an amiable temper, great warmth of feeling and uncommon flow of spirits. Her company was sought by all the young and gay of her acquaintance. Her friends however discovered that she suddenly became gloomy and melancholy; and she who was once so giddy was now sneered at as a religious enthusiast. The following circumstance occasioned this change. To pass away a dull hour, she went with one of her friends to church. The discourse was in consequence of the death of a young person who had been suddenly called into eternity. The sermon was adapted to the occasion. Once in her life Miss L. became serious. She listened and wondered at the truths she heard, and in vain endeavored to conceal her glowing tears. It was soon visible to all that Miss L. was deeply affected with something, but no body could account for it. All however were willing to suppose any thing, rather than that their once gay companion could be so weak as to be affected by any thing said in a pulpit.

Instead of associating any longer with these kind friends who were ever ready to amuse her, and anxious to keep up her spirits, she confined herself to her chamber, and wept and prayed and communed with her own heart. Her distress continued for some time, and was increased by the injudicious steps taken by her family to remove their amusements, their gaiety, their vain conversation were now loathsome to her, instead of healing, they aggravated the wound in her conscience, and none would conduct her to the only true refuge. At length it was settled by all, that she had lost her senses, and the poor distracted girl became the subject of conversation in every company. It was found out that she had been meddling with religion, and there was not a doubt but that it had made her mad. Indeed her distress was so great that she had met with relief, it might have ended in real lunacy. But she who knew our infirmities and remembereth we are but dust, administered to her strong consolation.

She now became as cheerful as ever; but her happiness flowed from a different source—praise was continually on her lips—she became anxious to bring her friends to the same Saviour she had found, and fondly imagined, that if they would give her a hearing they would be convinced.

She now of course forsook the ways of the sinner, and sought different society. The society of the pious contributed much to her comfort and growth in grace. She had a art peculiarly formed for the enjoyment of a christian communion, and she frequently stood in need of the counsel and sometimes of the gentle rebukes of her judicious friends.

Her inexperience in religion, and the warmth of her temper, frequently led her into error. She was always judging of her state in the sight of God by her own frame and feelings. If the preacher did move her passions, (however injudicious and erroneous he might be) she was sure to have her applause. If any person appeared at all under serious impressions, Miss L. would at once pronounce them converted, and was sometimes angry with the more experienced and thoughtful who wished to judge of the tree not by its blossoms, but by its fruits.

Lukewarm professors would be disposed to remark every little failing in a character whose zeal reproached their indifference. Her more intimate friends, admired the excellencies, without overlooking the defects of her character, and would sometimes warn her of her danger. Neither was she unwilling to take reproof. But whether the warnings were not given with sufficient faithfulness, or repeated with sufficient frequency we cannot determine. However it was, Miss L. was but little benefited by them. Her natural disposition got the better of every effort, and she continued the same imprudent, amiable, changeable, affectionate creature.

At length she began to visit her old friends occasionally. At first her visits were short, and she was on her guard. But one day, unapprehensively, she made one among a large party composed of giddy, fearless and worldly persons. Miss L. was determined to show them that she was not ashamed of religion. Accordingly, and regardless of the injunction, not to cast pearls among swine, she took the first opportunity of introducing her favourite subject. None of the company seemed disposed to listen, with the exception of one man who was too polite not to listen to a lady. Miss L. delighted to find that she had obtained a hearing, went on most fluently—began to fancy that she was doing good, and at last could not help exclaiming, "Mr. — how anxious I am for your conversion." This man unfortunately had no wish to be religious, though he could at times put on a mask & conceal his real character and principles. When he had no motive for concealing them he was wont to laugh at religion, as fit only for women and fools. But he could disguise in order to deceive and destroy, and there was none to give to Miss L. intelligence of the real principles of this man, and to convince her of the rashness of attempting by her to convert an impostor and a hypocrite. When the wish was expressed for his conversion, he with great politeness answered, "I shall be happy Miss — to be converted by you," and with great apparent earnestness entreated that she would attempt his conversion. This was agreed to without a moment's thought, and from that time they became intimate. Mr. — gave up balls and other pleasures of amusement; left off swearing and other outward immoralities; was often seen in the house of God, and at religious meetings, and to convince her of the rashness of attempting by her to convert an impostor and a hypocrite. When the wish was expressed for his conversion, he with great politeness answered, "I shall be happy Miss — to be converted by you," and with great apparent earnestness entreated that she would attempt his conversion. This was agreed to without a moment's thought, and from that time they became intimate. Mr. — gave up balls and other pleasures of amusement; left off swearing and other outward immoralities; was often seen in the house of God, and at religious meetings, and to convince her of the rashness of attempting by her to convert an impostor and a hypocrite.

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to a real convert in the Gospel of Christ, and she was allowed to rejoice that she had been instrumental in the hands of God in turning one sinner from Satan to the living God. It was in vain that her friends argued with her. She was too proud of her conversion to be persuaded that no real change in his heart had taken place. All remonstrances were useless. She was quite sure that whatever he might have been, he was now by the blessing of God upon her efforts, a child of light; and though his former life was unknown to her, she would not suspect that he who had been a reprobate and an impostor, was now playing the hypocrite. The rest of the story it is needless to tell. She was deceived and had thus imprudently confided; and when it was no longer necessary for him to wear a mask he appeared in his real character, the enemy of Christ, and the hater of all who professed his name, the unprincipled adventurer, and the ferocious tyrant. Severe trials and afflictions Miss L. was compelled to endure, and these in a short time exhausted her spirits and destroyed her health. Her body sunk under the pressure of such accumulated trials and distresses; and not long after she had become acquainted with the real character of the villain who had deceived her, she was removed to that state where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

**LIBERALITY.**  
The Volunteer Company of Penn-township Guards have appropriated 50 dollars of their funds for the use of the Orphan Asylum. One of the Masonic Lodges has appropriated 100 dollars for the same object, and a bill making a grant of \$500 for the use of the institution, passed unanimously in the House of Representatives, immediately after the account of the loss which it had sustained was received at Harrisburg. Philadelphia Union.

**THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN WASHINGTON.**  
According to the annual report of the commissioners of the public buildings, the following sums have been expended during the year 182 —  
Centre Building of the Capitol \$102,314 29  
Capitol Square, 2,000 00  
Covering the roof the President's House with copper, 5,406 32  
Slatting the old Executive Offices 5,736 67  
\$115,456 28

About 300 dollars will be required for some finishing to the roof of the President's house—but all the above work will have been done for about 11,000 dollars less than the appropriation.

**A PRODIGY.**  
A female child of 13 years of age, is now exhibiting in Catkill, who weighs but 14 pounds, is only 2 feet 3 inches and a quarter high, and is as the advertisement says of perfect symmetry. It is moreover, stated, that she "exceeds in dancing," having been taught by Miss Turner, of Boston; that she can read, speak pieces, braid straw, and tell the age of persons present, with great facility, by the use of agacards. The name of this unhappy prodigy is Sally Marietta Snow. N. Y. Am.

## USEFUL.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.  
Sir,  
It has given me much real pleasure to observe several receipts for cures of pains, &c. of a simple nature, published in the papers within the last few days, and I take the liberty of communicating the following cure for sore breasts. The pain which the ladies experience from this cause, must plead my apology for intruding upon your pages. Confident I am, from the experience I have had in applying this remedy, that if judiciously used it will tend to moderate much of the suffering of the fair sex.

Upon the first indication of hardness in the breast—take a handful of wormseed, & after pounding it well, put it into a sufficient quantity of water and boil it for half an hour, then take a sufficient quantity of the crumbs of baker's bread to make the poultice of a proper consistence, and after adding a small quantity of Florence Oil, apply the poultice to the part affected as warm as it can be well borne. This application I have invariably found to succeed, and in many instances after inflammation had progressed to an alarming height, and seemed to threaten immediate suppuration. I would recommend the following salves in cases where suppuration has taken place.

Take a large handful of life-everlasting, 2 ounces of bees wax, 2 do. of sweet oil, 2 do. of spermaceti, and a handful of the inside bark of white or garden alder—stew the whole over a slow fire for one hour, then strain it through a thin cloth, and when cool apply the same to the part affected, and should the hole be of any extent, taking care to insert lint in it, and applying the plaster of salve over it.

If you do not think I claim too much space, by inserting the following receipt for burns, you may render essential service to your fellow-creatures by making it known:—  
**RECIPE FOR MAKING BURN SALVE.**  
Take two ounces of white lead, a half pint of linseed oil, four ounces of crude turpentine, taken from the tree, or it cannot be obtained, take half a pint of Spirit of turpentine, four ounces of beeswax, two large handfuls of white alder, and one do. of parsley, stew the whole over a slow fire for one hour, and strain as before directed with the salve for sore breasts, and apply it to the parts affected—relief will be almost immediately given.

This salve for burns I have frequently applied in the dressing of blisters, after the application of the ordinary means, such as sweet oil, and beeswax, and carrots had failed, with the happiest effects, and recommend it from practice to the consideration of the faculty.  
**MUMANTAS.**  
**CALUMNY.**  
Look on slanderers as direct enemies to civil society; as persons without honour, honesty, or humanity. Whoever entertains you with the tale of a slander, betake to service in a similar manner.

**MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.**  
There have been struck during 1821, 34,941 half eagles, 6,448 quarter eagles, 1,505,597 half dollars, 210,851, quarter dollars, 1,186,512 dimes, and 399,000 cents, in all 3,132,249 pieces of coin, the value of 1,018,977 dollars 45 cents.

## CHEERFULNESS

It is of much more easy attainment than is generally imagined. It merely implies mental control, which every man with a little study, may acquire. Now it is a very pleasing study, because it pursues happiness—and happiness not in one sphere, or for one occasion, or of one kind, or in one spot only—but happiness everywhere—happiness always, and happiness alone. Men err in this way, that they will not be happy, except on their own terms. One determines to be rich; one sets his heart upon being learned; the poet must have celebrity; the despotic must have power; the coquette must have admirers; and the military must have renown. Now what is happiness? It is not wealth, nor wisdom, nor fame nor power, nor admiration nor applause. And if it be neither of these, but something different from them all, why it follows, that all the classes here enumerated must fail of their object, which they will tell you is happiness. Happiness is the buoyancy of the heart. When the heart is languid we droop; when it is corroded we suffer; when it is torpid we die.

Now to preserve the charming elasticity of the affections, requires only a good memory—not as it is generally understood, a memory which, like a porter, carries indelibly enormous burdens; but like a milliner, who selects with the taste of a fairy, and arranges with the grace of a zephyr—a memory, which shall bring pleasure out of oblivion, and carry pain into it—a memory which shall call and preserve scenes without condescending to look at a thorn or a nettle—a memory that shall look at beauty always, never at its shadow, and shine like the sun only on the day because it has nothing to do with darkness.

Now memory may easily be trained to this or to any thing, for it is entirely artificial. It is not possible, in our physical organization to see what is behind us, nor is it necessary, that we should see what is before us—having a convenient ability to see only what we please, by shutting up our eyes. And it is just as right, and ought to be easy, to shut up our memory, or not allow it to assail us in the exploded tactics of Partisan warfare, from behind. Now, as life is but a series of successive events, reflections and emotions, and as we use the phrase "passing in our mind" to denote the constancy of these changes, any emotion of pain, the moment after it is past depends on the memory to bring it back. Now one has only to choose to forget it, and it is gone for ever.

And if we consult happiness, we cannot but choose to forget pain, which is an unwelcome guest, always coming without invitation, never clad in a wedding garment, and entitled to no ceremony but an immediate dismissal. A lady finds no difficulty in denying that she is at home, nor a porter in locking a gate to exclude unwelcome visitors. Now why should sorrow have better claim to admission into the residence of the affections. It is not there fore to be tolerated, but kept in the portico, and as soon as possible discarded and forgotten, and if there be any difficulties, rally all the household of joy and mirth, and hours with rosy fingers and scarlet lips, and banish the intruder, and be happy.—*Charleston Courier.*

From the Morning Chronicle.  
**COMMUNICATION.**

**Remedies for Hard Times.**—Mr. Editor, my attention has been attracted by the "State of the articles purchased for the use of the Alma-House of Baltimore city and county, for one year, ending 31st of October, 1821," as published in your paper of the 23d inst. I am sure, it has not received the attention which it deserves. Allow me for a moment to place its merits in a fairer light. For I am clearly of opinion, that if due examination be given to this statement, no reasonable man will object to an annual increase of its taxes for the support of our poor, ever far beyond their present amount. Indeed, the tickets of admission will now command a considerable premium, and are much in demand since the trustees gave notice through the newspapers of this city, that they could receive no more guests under their hospitable roof. But the price of the tickets would be farther advanced, if the offensive name of "Poor or Alma-House" could be changed, and another substituted, more expressive of the luxurious entertainment which its larger and store room afford to the lovers of good cheer. The following items of purchase and consumption, will speak volumes in behalf of the liberality and providence of the citizens of Baltimore county and city.

Of Loaf Sugar, 305 1-lbs. in addition to 22 barrels of brown Sugar, and 11 hogsheads of Molasses, to sweeten the hive and make the dishes contented. 10 bags of West India Coffee, weighing 1076 lbs. to correct the vulgar taste of 877 lbs. of Rye or Domestic Coffee 690 lbs. of Tea, to keep off indigestion and hysterick fits! 119 gallons of Wine, for extra occasions after dinner! 56 gallons of Peach Brandy, and 41 gallons of Spirits, for apple toddy! 197 gallons of Whiskey, for hot punch, morning slings, and mint juleps! 018 lbs of Tobacco, to encourage theft, and to promote spitting and cleanliness! and lastly, 222 lbs. of Snuff, wherewith to rub the gums, polish the teeth, and to prevent the wholesome exercise of sneezing, from falling into decay and going out of fashion.

Old Malthus.  
If men have been termed pilgrims, and like a journey, then we may add, that the Christian pilgrims far surpasses all others, in the following important particulars. In the goodness of the road; in the beauty of the prospects; in the excellence of the company; and in the vast superiority of the accommodation provided for the christian traveller, when he has finished his journey.—*N. Y. Journal.*

## LOCKPORT.

This flourishing village, situated at the point where the Grand Canal crosses the mountain ridge, in Niagara county, contained on the 29th of July last, but three families. According to a correct census taken on the 1st instant, there was a population of 337 souls, exclusive of persons employed on the canal. There are about 50 buildings of all descriptions, a newspaper called the Lockport Observatory, is published weekly; there are four stores, two apothecary shops, five taverns, with groceries and victualing houses in proportion, and mechanics of almost every kind. From its advantageous situation on the banks of the canal, surrounded by an excellent country, and the extensive water privileges which it will command on the completion of the locks, there are few villages in this part of the state the prospects of which equal those of Lockport.  
*Buffalo Journal.*

A letter from Lima, of the 8th Adg. says the editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, states that on the night of the 24th July, Lord Cochrane, cut out from under the batteries of Callao the Spanish ships Milagro, San Fernando and Resoluto, and burnt the ship Piedad. His own ship, the San Martin, however, broke from her moorings at Chorillos and went ashore where she remained a wreck; her armament, &c. saved.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.  
We learn that the receipts at the Theatre on Monday evening amounted to \$65 dollars and 52 cents; and the net proceeds appropriated to the use of the Orphan Asylum will probably exceed 200 dollars.  
We understand, that the officers & clerks of the U. S. Bank have subscribed about \$200; and the clerks in the Pennsylvania Bank about \$50. A gentleman, whose name is not given, subscribed \$1000.—*Sentinel.*

## OLD GRIMES.

Tune—"John Gilpin was a citizen."  
Old Grimes is dead—That good old man,  
We never shall see more!  
He used to wear a long black coat,  
All button'd down before.  
His heart was open as the day;  
His feelings all were true,  
His air was some inclin'd to grey—  
He wore it in a queue.

When'er was heard the voice of pain,  
His breast with pity burn'd—  
The large, round head, upon his cane,  
From ivory was turn'd.  
Thus, ever prompt at pity's call,  
He knew no base design—  
His eyes were dark, and rather small;  
His nose was aquiline.

He liv'd at peace with all mankind,  
In friendship he was true;  
His coat had pocket-holes behind—  
His pantaloons were blue.  
Unharm'd—the sin which earth pollutes,  
He pass'd securely o'er;  
And never wore a pair of boots,  
For thirty years or more.

But poor old Grimes is now at rest,  
Nor fears misfortune's frown.  
He had a double breasted vest—  
The stripes ran up and down.

He modest merit sought to find,  
And pay it its desert;  
He had no malice in his mind—  
No ruffles on his shirt.  
His neighbours he did not abuse,  
Was sociable and gay;  
He wore large buckles in his shoes,  
And changed them every day.

His knowledge, hid from public gaze,  
He did not bring in view—  
Nor make a noise town meeting days,  
As many people do.

His worldly goods he never threw  
In trust to fortune's chances;  
But liv'd (as all his brothers do)  
In easy circumstances.

Thus, undisturb'd by anxious care,  
His peaceful moments ran;  
And every body said he was  
A fine old gentleman.

Good people all, give cheerful thought  
To Grime's memory.  
As doth his cousin, Esch Short;  
Who made this poetry.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 28.  
A memorial (was read) from the people of East Florida, against the admission of Florida into two governments, and for the establishment of a central site for the government.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of contracts made by the War Department on behalf of the United States, during the year 1821.

On motion of Mr. J. Speed Smith, it was Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt in all cases of process issuing from the courts of the United States, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Rochester, then, all the orders of the day preceding the appointment bill were postponed—and it taken up.

The question being on concurrence with the committee of the whole on adding two thousand to the ratio of apportionment, so as to make it 42,000.

The question on concurring with the committee of the whole in this amendment, was at length decided—yeas 82, nays 90.  
So the house refused to concur with the committee of the whole in said amendment.

Mr. Taylor then moved to fill the blank with the words 47,000, and required the yeas and nays thereon.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.  
On motion of Mr. Moore of Ala., the house agreed to refer certain resolutions of the legislature of Alabama to the committee to whom was referred the petition of certain inhabitants of West Florida, praying to be annexed to the state of Alabama.

## To the House of Representatives.

In compliance with the resolution of the 24th inst. I transmit a Report of the Secretary of State, with all the documents relating to the understanding between Andrew Jackson, while acting as Governor of the Florida, and Eliza Fromental, Judge of a Court therein; and also, of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Catholic Majesty, on certain proceedings in that Territory, in execution of powers vested in the Governor by the Executive, under the law of the last session, for carrying into effect the last Treaty between the United States and Spain. Being always desirous to communicate to Congress, or to either house, all the information in the possession of the Executive, respecting any important interest of our Union, which may be communicated without real injury to our constituents, and which can rarely happen except in negotiations pending with foreign powers; and deeming it more consistent with the principles of our government, in cases submitted to my discretion, as in the present instance, to hazard error by the freedom of the communication, rather than by withholding any portion of information belonging to the subject, I have thought proper to communicate every document comprised within this call.  
JAMES MONROE.  
Washington, Jan. 8, 1822.

Mr. Nelson of Md. moved that the communication be laid on the table.  
The question was taken, and the motion prevailed to lay the whole on the table.

Mr. Tucker of Va. then moved that the communication and documents be printed; which after remarks thereon by the mover, and Messrs. Cannon, F. Jones, Mallory, and Allen of Tenn. was carried as to each branch of the documents communicated.

## Wednesday Jan. 30.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Nelson, of Va. calling for information of any correspondence with, or information respecting the South American governments, in the possession of the executive was read and adopted.

## Apportionment of Representation.

The house then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, (the apportionment bill.)

Mr. Taylor modified his motion, made on Monday of this week, so as to substitute the word five in lieu of the word seven, after the word forty, so as to make the ratio of representation forty five thousand, and on that question he called for the yeas and nays, which were thereupon ordered.

When the question being taken on the motion of Mr. Taylor, it was decided as follows—yeas 61, nays 115.  
So the house refused to agree to the ratio of forty five thousand.

Mr. Condit, of N. J. then moved to strike out the word forty, and insert in lieu thereof the words thirty nine; and on this motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and taken as follows—yeas 56, nays 120.

So Mr. Condit's motion was negatived.  
Mr. Randolph then moved to fix the ratio at 32,000; when

After some debate, the house adjourned, without taking the question thereon.

## Thursday Jan. 31.